

Stochastic Loewner Equation and Critical Phenomena in 2D

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What's in a name?

Stochastic Loewner ...

A first mystery: S, L, E ...

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A) Stochastic Loewner Evolution

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- A)** Stochastic Loewner Evolution
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Stochastic Evolution

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Stochastic Evolution from the Loewner Equation

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Stochastic Evolution from the Loewner Equation derived by Schramm

Names and rewards ...

- Oded Schramm: the 2002 Clay Research Institute Award



- Stanislav Smirnov: the 2001 Clay Research Institute Award



... and some more

- Greg Lawler: the 2006 George Polya Award (with Schramm and Werner)

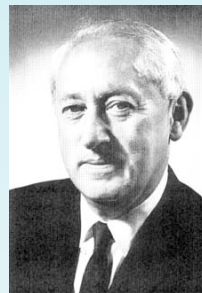


- Wendelin Werner: the 2006 Fields Medal



The (everyday) Loewner equation

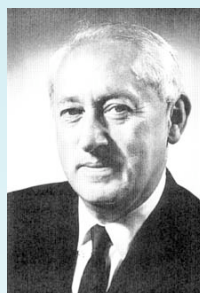
- Karel Löwner, Karl Löwner, Charles Loewner: 1893 - 1968



- Loewner equation (1923) - used to prove the Bieberbach conjecture ($|a_n| \leq n$ for univalent functions) by Louis de Branges (1985)

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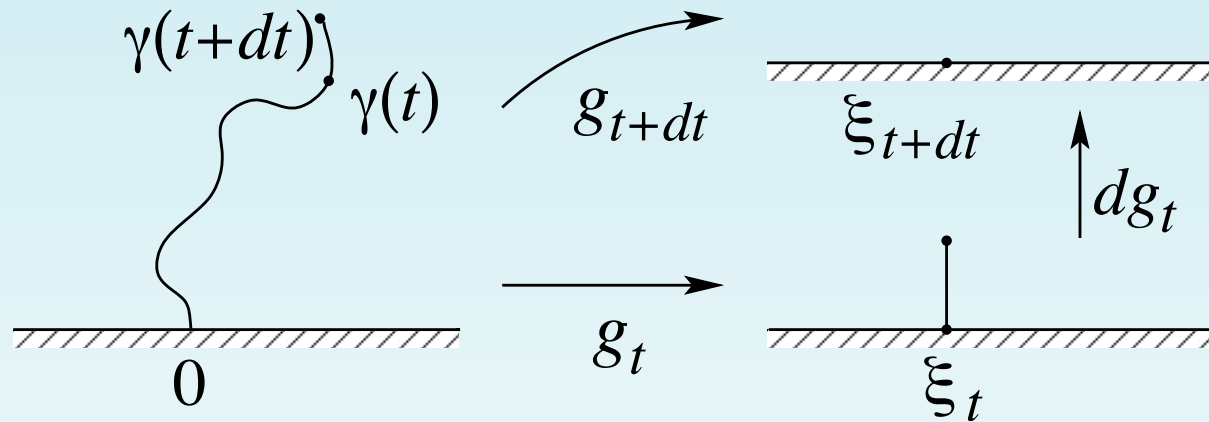
$$\frac{\partial g_t(z)}{\partial t} = \frac{2}{g_t(z) - \xi_t}, \quad g_0(z) = z$$

Maps and shapes

Stochastic Loewner ...

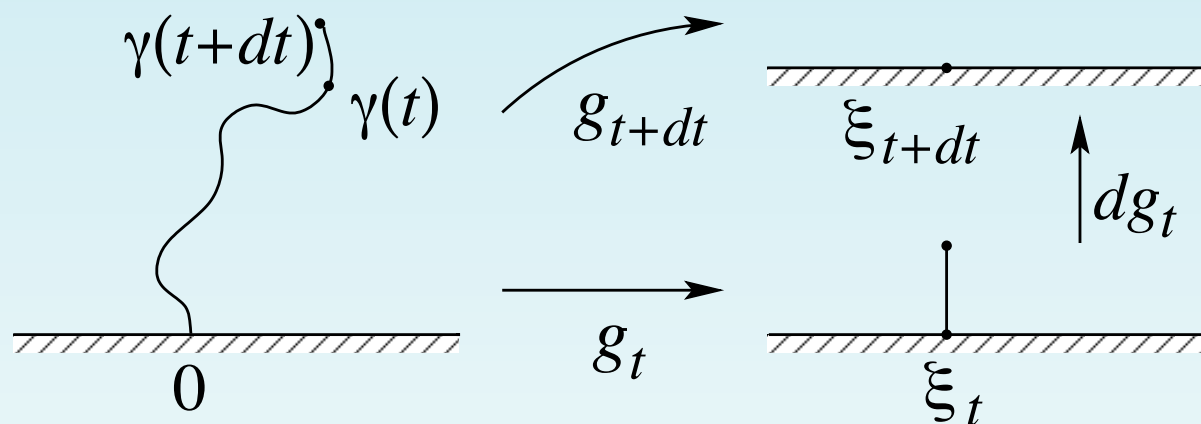
Loewner equation: evolution of conformal maps

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Loewner equation: evolution of conformal maps



$$dg_t(w) = \xi_t + \sqrt{(w - \xi_t)^2 + 4dt},$$

$$g_{t+dt}(z) = \xi_t + \sqrt{(g_t(z) - \xi_t)^2 + 4dt} \approx g_t(z) + \frac{2dt}{g_t(z) - \xi_t}.$$

Standard maps

- Upper half-plane: **chordal** case

$$\dot{g}_t(z) = 2[g_t(z) - \xi_t]^{-1},$$

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- Stripe $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : |\Im z| \leq \pi\Delta\}$: **dipolar** case

$$\dot{g}_t(z) = \frac{\Delta^{-1}}{\tanh[(z - \xi_t)/\Delta]}$$

Stochastic evolution

Stochastic Loewner ...

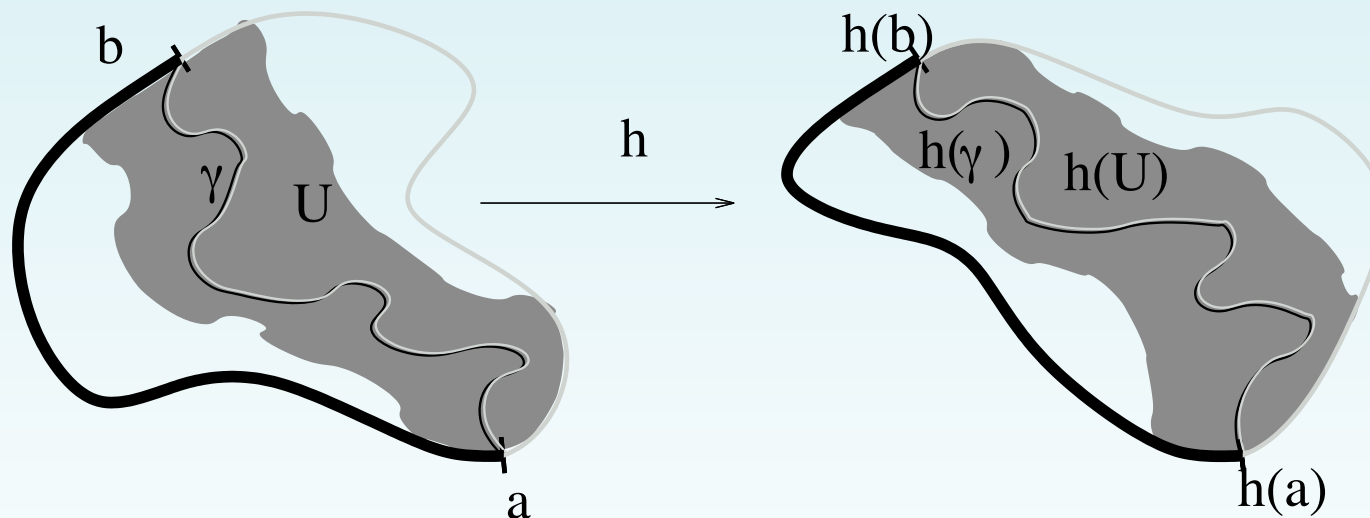
Schramm-Loewner evolution

Adding randomness, statistical independence, reflexion symmetry:

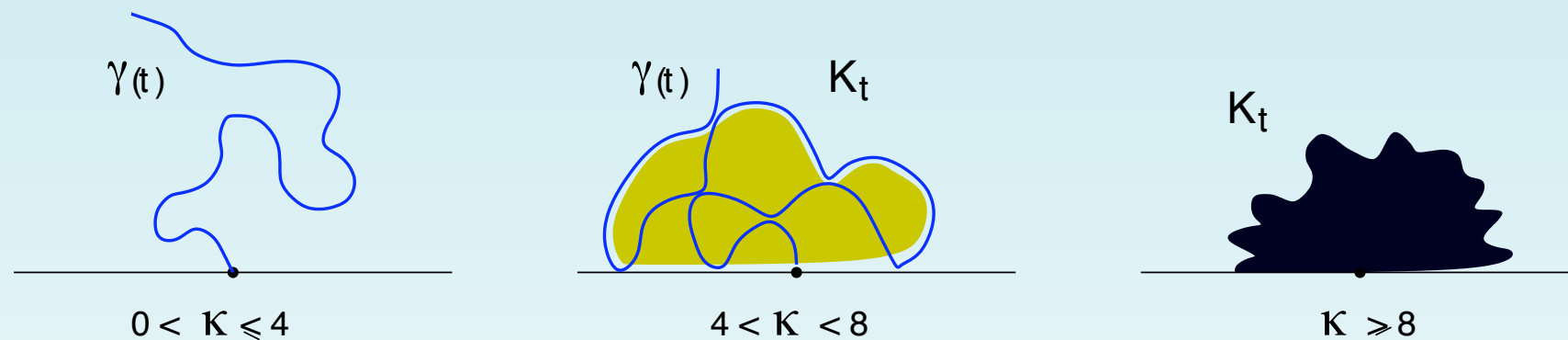
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Adding randomness, statistical independence, reflexion symmetry:

$$\partial_t g_t(z) = \frac{2}{g_t(z) - \sqrt{\kappa} B_t}, \quad g_0(z) = z \quad (\text{SLE}_\kappa).$$



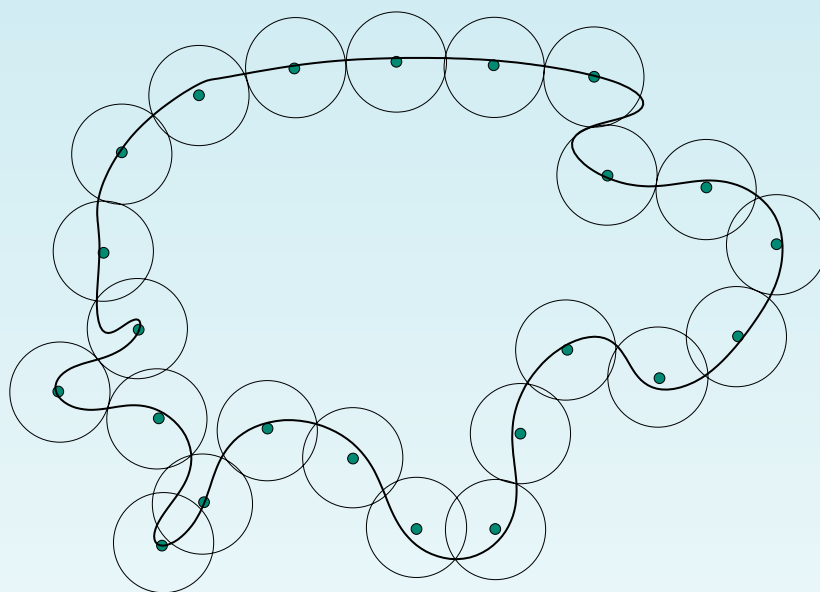
The phases of SLE



Fractal dimension of the trace d_f :

$$d_f(\kappa) = \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{\kappa}{8} & \text{for } \kappa \leq 8, \\ 2 & \text{for } \kappa \geq 8. \end{cases}$$

Scaling properties of SLE traces



$$N_{\epsilon} \sim \epsilon^{-d_f(\kappa)}, \quad \text{multifractal spectrum}$$

2D critical phenomena and CFT

- 2D Ising model :

$$Z[\beta, h] = \sum_{S_i = \pm 1} \exp \left[-\beta \left(\sum_{\langle i, j \rangle} S_i S_j + h \sum_i S_i \right) \right]$$

2D critical phenomena and CFT

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- Onsager (1934) - Baxter (transfer matrix)
- McCoy and Wu (1972), Jimbo-Miwa-Sato-Ueno (1980) - Painlevé transcendents: conformal invariance as linearization

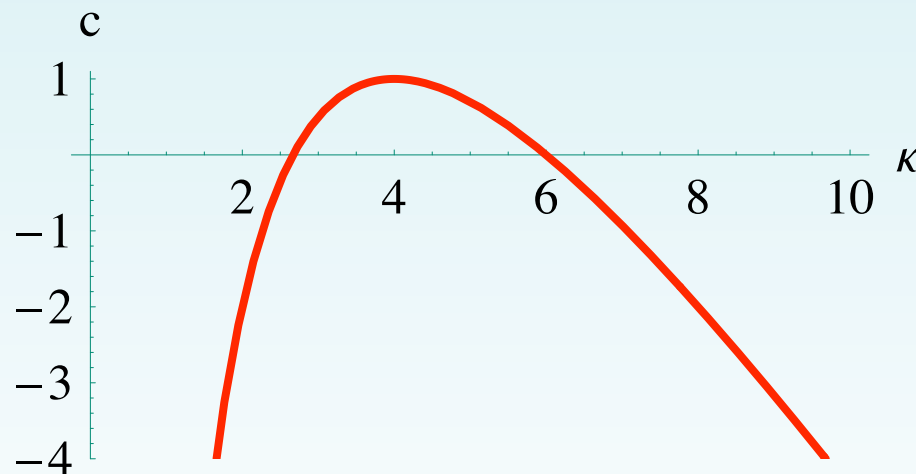
SLE and lattice statistical models

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$$c_\kappa = \frac{(8 - 3\kappa)(\kappa - 6)}{2\kappa} = 1 - 3\frac{(\kappa - 4)^2}{2\kappa}, \quad c_\kappa = c_{\kappa'}, \quad \kappa' = \frac{16}{\kappa}.$$



2D critical models

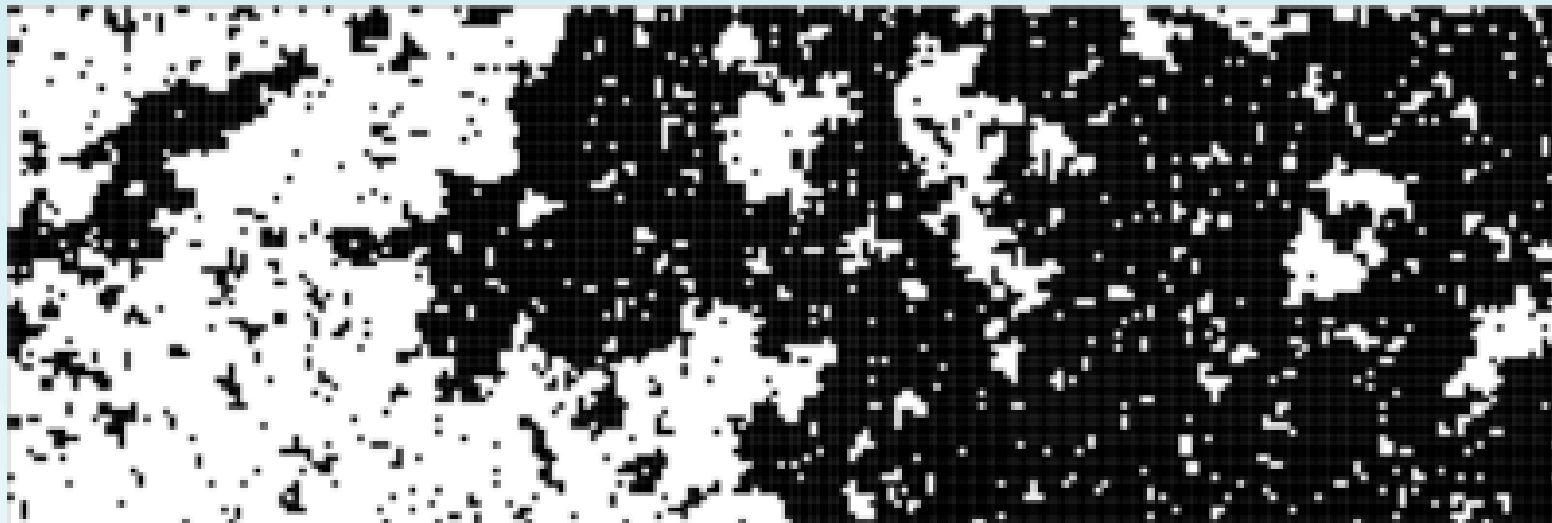
Stochastic Loewner ...

Known and conjectured correspondences

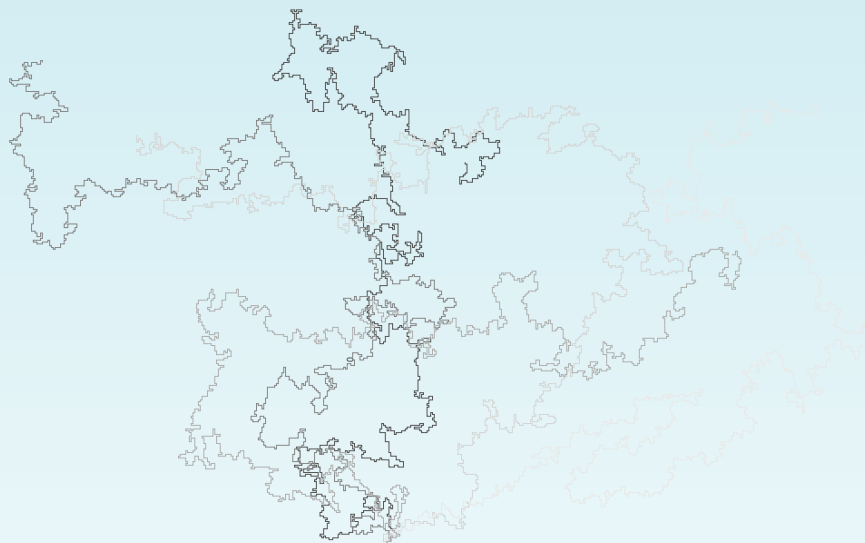
Known and conjectured correspondences

Lattice model	κ	c_κ
Loop-erased random walk	2	-2
Self-avoiding random walk	8/3	0
Ising model spin cluster boundaries	3	1/2
Dimer tilings	4	1
Harmonic explorer	4	1
Level lines of Gaussian field	4	1
Percolation cluster boundaries	6	0
Uniform spanning trees	8	-2

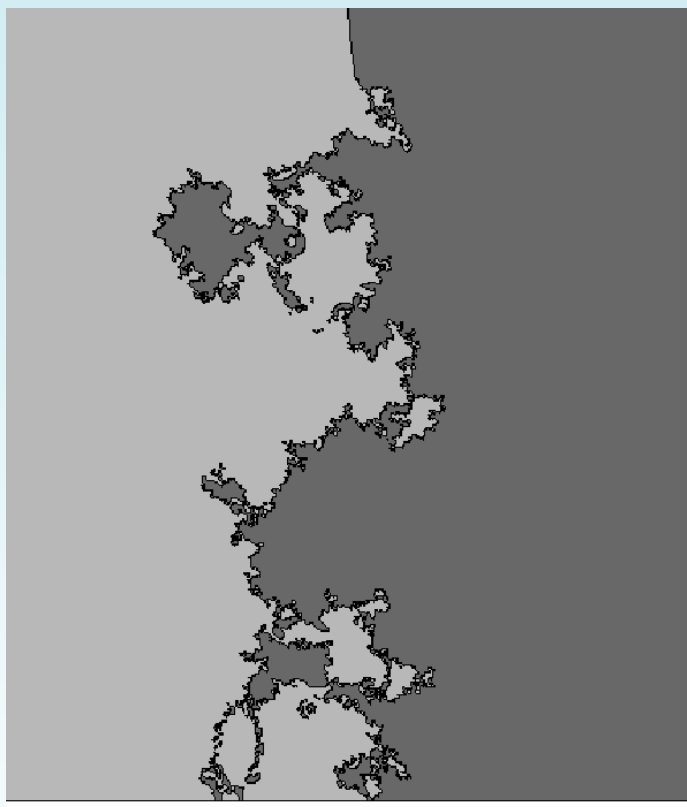
Ising clusters



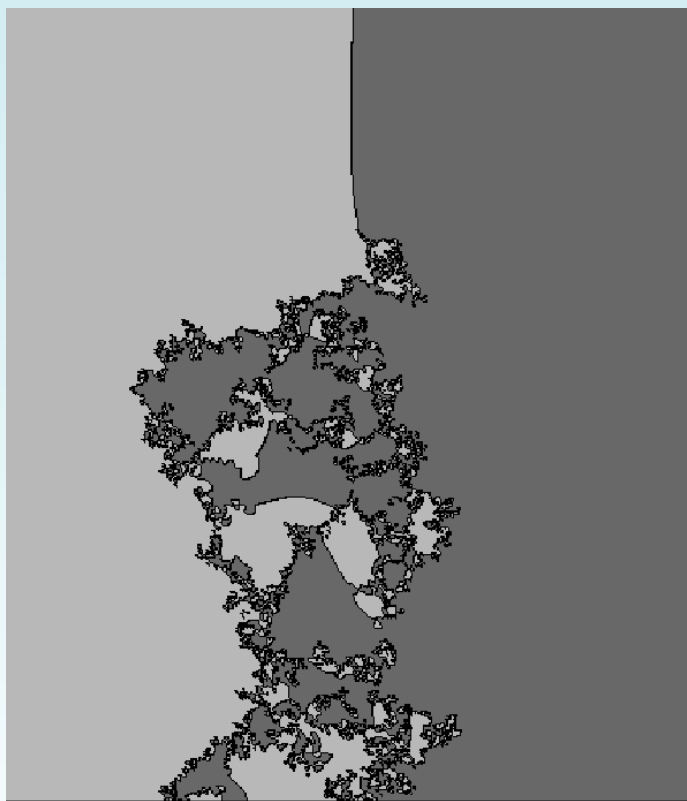
SAW random walk



Gaussian field level lines



Percolation clusters



Cardy's formula for anisotropic percolation

$$\text{Prob} \left(\text{CFT} \left[\text{Diagram 1} \right] \right) = \text{Prob} \left(\text{SLE} \left[\text{Diagram 2} \right] \right)$$

The diagram on the left (CFT) shows a circle containing a blue-shaded region with a fractal boundary. The diagram on the right (SLE) shows a horizontal line with a purple-shaded region above it, with points labeled 'a', '0', and 'b' on the line.

Cardy's formula for anisotropic percolation

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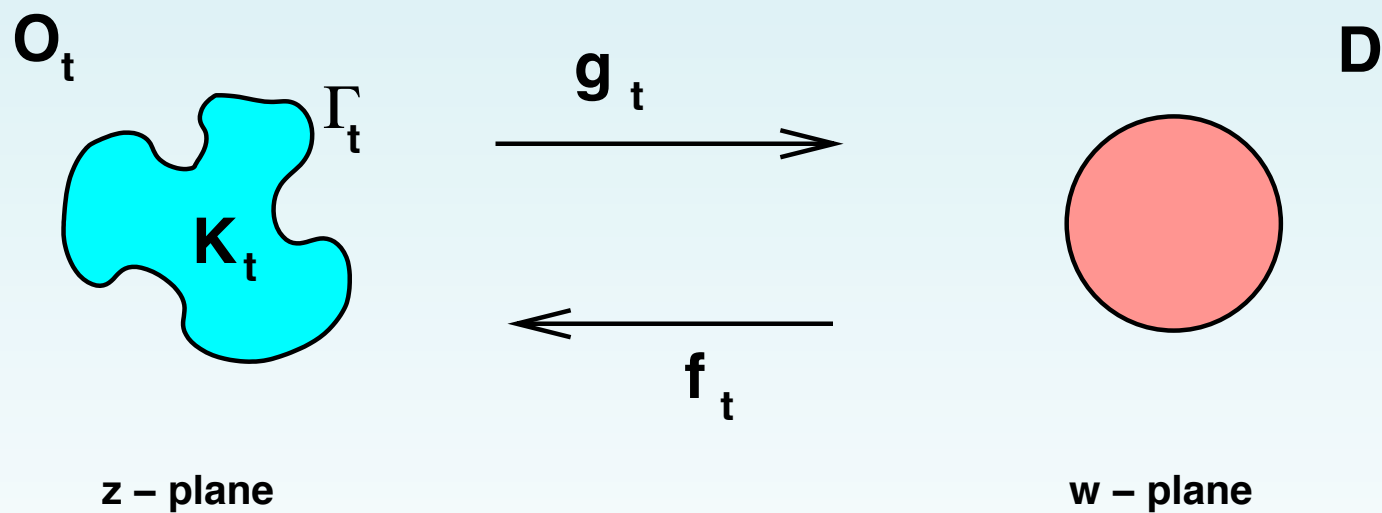
Diagram 1: A circle containing a blue region with a black boundary, representing a percolation cluster. The label "CFT" is below the circle.

Diagram 2: A horizontal line with a black segment from 0 to a and a red segment from a to b. A black curve starts at 0 and ends at b, representing a Schramm-Loewner Evolution (SLE) path. The label "SLE" is below the line.

$$\mathbf{P}[\text{crossing}] = \frac{\Gamma(2 - \frac{8}{\kappa})}{\Gamma(2 - \frac{4}{\kappa})\Gamma(1 - \frac{4}{\kappa})} r^{1-4/\kappa} {}_2F_1\left(\frac{4}{\kappa}, 1 - \frac{4}{\kappa}; 2 - \frac{4}{\kappa}; r\right).$$

Radial SLE

$$\dot{g}_t(z) = -g_t(z) \frac{g_t(z) + e^{i\sqrt{\kappa}B(t)}}{g_t(z) - e^{i\sqrt{\kappa}B(t)}}$$



Multiple SLE

N driving forces ξ_i :

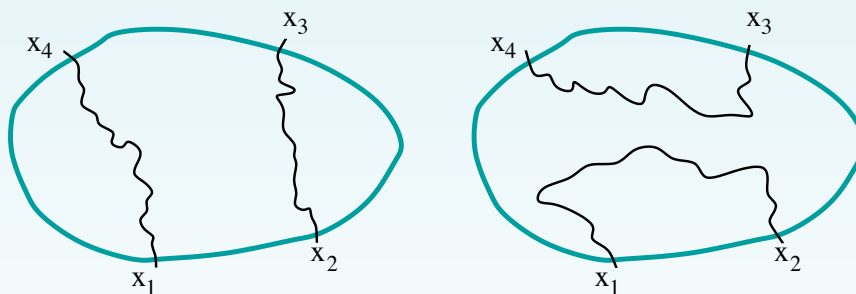
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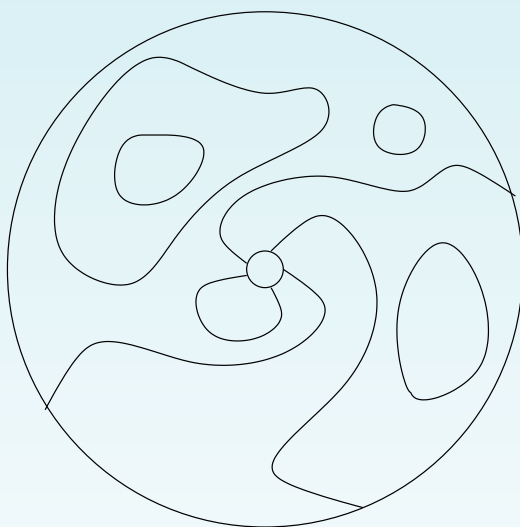
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N-point correlation functions



Multiple radial SLE's

J. Cardy, *Stochastic Loewner evolution and Dyson's circular ensembles*,
J. Phys. A: Math. Gen. **36**, L379 (2003); arXiv: math-ph/0301039.



Computing with SLE

Stochastic Loewner ...

Radial SLE and Calogero-Sutherland model

Simple-pole solution of Kadomtsev-Petviashvili integrable hierarchy

Radial SLE and Calogero-Sutherland model

Simple-pole solution of Kadomtsev-Petviashvili integrable hierarchy

$$P_{\text{eq}}(\{\theta_j\}) \propto \prod_{1 \leq j < k \leq N} \left| e^{i\theta_j} - e^{i\theta_k} \right|^\beta, \quad \beta = 4/\kappa \quad (\text{Dyson}).$$

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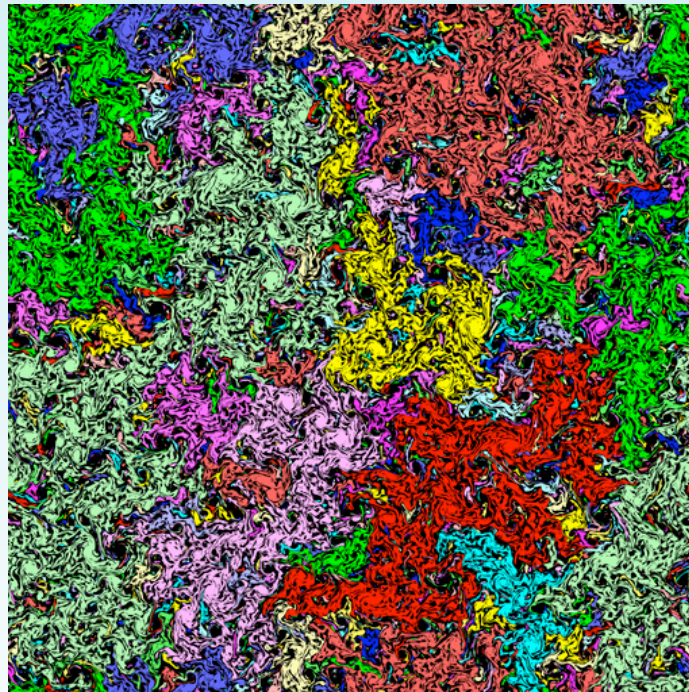
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Correlations functions of N radial SLE solve the Calogero-Sutherland model:

$$\mathcal{H} = -\frac{\kappa}{2} \sum_j \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta_j^2} + \frac{2-\kappa}{2\kappa} \sum_{j < k} \frac{1}{\sin^2(\theta_j - \theta_k)/2} - \frac{N(N-1)}{2\kappa}$$

Zero vorticity lines in 2D turbulence and SLE_6

D. Bernard, G. Boffetta, A. Celani, G. Falkovich, *Conformal invariance in two-dimensional turbulence*, Nature Physics **2**, 124 (2006).



Domain walls in Ising spin glasses

C. Amoroso, A. K. Hartmann, M. B. Hastings, and M. A. Moore,
Conformal invariance and SLE in two-dimensional Ising spin glasses,
arXiv: cond-mat/0601711.

Conformal invariance of domain walls:

$$d_f = \frac{5}{4}, \quad \kappa = 2, \quad \text{Loop-erased RW}$$

SLE chains and 2D growth processes

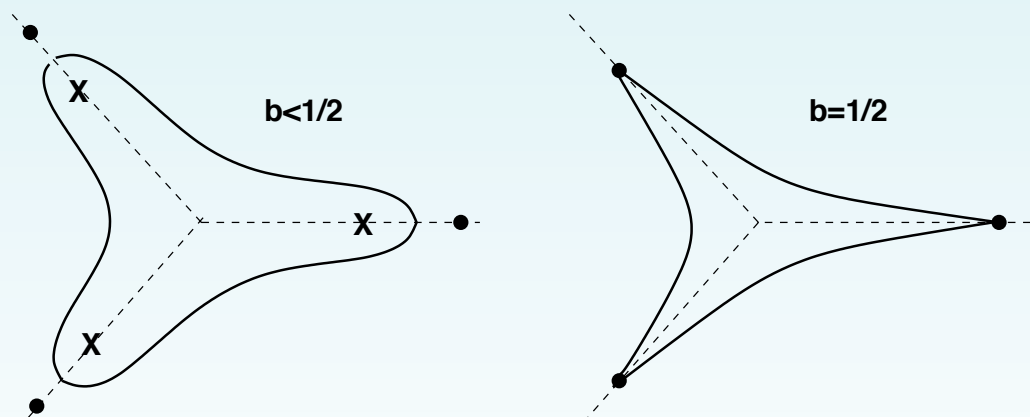
$N \rightarrow \infty$ generalization of N radial SLE:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} g_t(z) = -g_t(z) \oint \frac{\rho_t(u) du}{2i\pi u} \left(\frac{g_t(z) + u}{g_t(z) - u} \right)$$

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2D growth under harmonic forces: DLA and LG

- Local growth law: $\frac{dP(\vec{r})}{dt} = -\vec{\nabla}_n \phi(4\vec{r})$

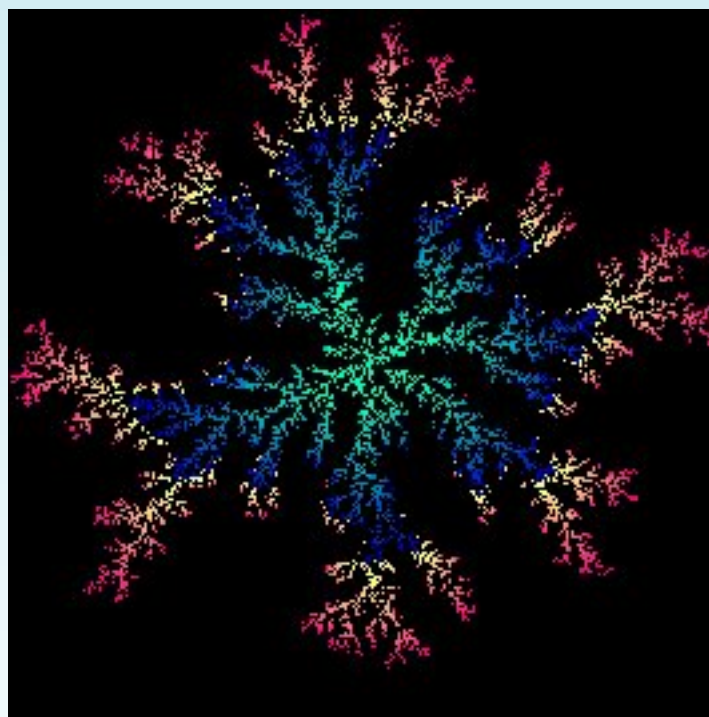
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- Averaged process: Laplacian Growth

Radial diffusion limited aggregation



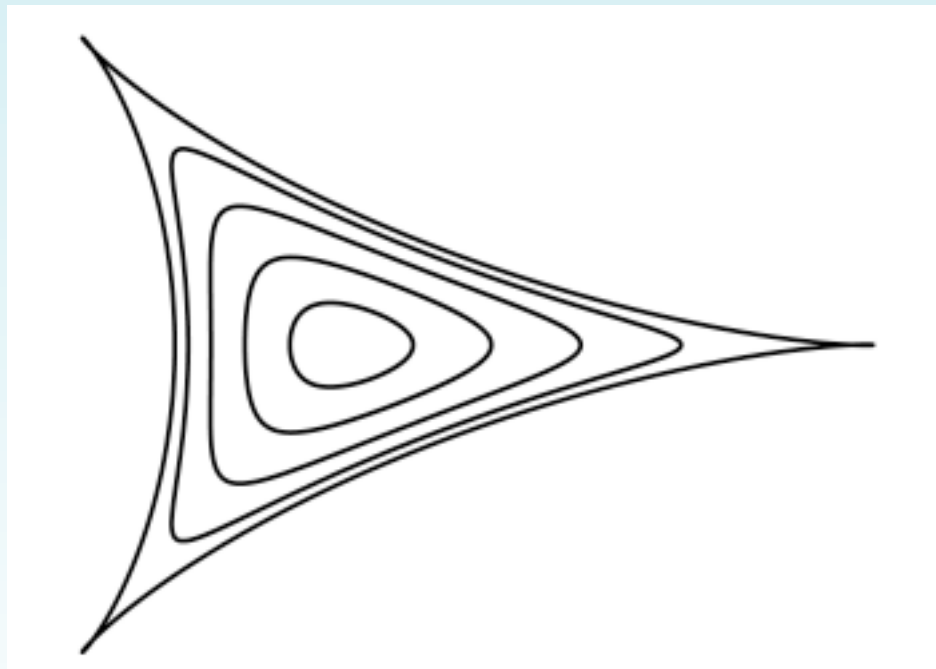
Radial laplacian growth (idealized Hele-Shaw flows)



$$V_n = -\vec{\nabla}_n p$$
$$\Delta p = 0 \quad \text{outside}$$

Resolving finite-time singularities of Hele-Shaw flows (Saffman, Taylor, Sakai, Kadanoff, Bensimon, Howison, King, Tanveer, Crowdy, ...)

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